

wing pale brownish, darker shaded on the costal region, the veins narrowly dark there; traces of terminal dots at the inter-spaces. Expanse, male, 35 mm.

The female is marked like the male, except that the two outer lines are absent; the intervenular lines are darker than those on the veins, this character being present also in the male, but less pronounced. Hind wing creamy white, with traces of dark costal veins and terminal dots. Expanse, 43 mm.

Bred from larvæ in canes of *Tripsacum laxum* at Miami, Florida; male, April 20, 1919 (A. C. Mason), female, February 12, 1921 (W. B. Wood), three males, September 27, 1921 (W. B. Wood). The plants of *Tripsacum* were originally brought from Guatemala; but as they were grown in quarantine from June to October, 1916, without sign of infestation, before being released for planting, it is not certain that the *D. tripsacicola* originated in Guatemala.

Type, No. 24900, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Mr. Carl Heinrich has kindly made a mount of the male hypopygium, and reports that the structure is of the type of *zeacolella* Dyar, rather than that of *saccharalis* Fab., possessing differential characters from both. The distinctness of the species is indicated, however, without this information.

## NOTE ON CULEX DECLARATOR D. & K.

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

BY HARRISON G. DYAR

Dr. and Mrs. Bonne stated in this magazine (Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 21, 1921) that *Culex bilineatus* Theob. and *Culex virgultus* Theob. were identical with *Culex declarator* D. & K., and I arranged the synonymy to correspond with this statement (Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 29, 1921). It appears, however, that this is incorrect. Mr. F. W. Edwards informs me that the Brazilian form is distinct, and I suppose that Dr. and Mrs. Bonne may have been depending upon memory for the characters of *declarator*. In any case the distinctions are marked. Accord-

ing to Mr. Edwards' sketch, the teeth of the mesosome are much smaller in *virgultus* than in *declarator*, while the tenth sternites in *declarator* have the spines all pointed and the basal arm straight, but in *virgultus* the basal arm is curved, and the spines on that side of the apex are broad and flattened, as in *nigripalpus* (= *factor*). The synonymy will therefore stand as follows:

**Culex virgultus** Theobald.

*Culex virgultus* Theobald (1901).

*Culex bilineatus* Theobald (1903).

**Culex declarator** Dyar & Knab.

*Culex declarator* Dyar & Knab (1906).

*Culex inquisitor* Dyar & Knab (1906).

*Culex proclamator* Dyar & Knab (1906).

*Culex jubillator* Dyar & Knab (1907).

*Culex revelator* Dyar & Knab (1907).

*Culex vindicator* Dyar & Knab (1909).

*Culex dictator* Dyar & Knab (1909).

I have recently received for identification by the kindness of Mons. E. Séguy of the Paris Museum, several specimens of a *Culex* from Montevideo, Uruguay (P. Serre, 1912) which is evidently *virgultus*. The general appearance does not suggest *declarator* at all, there being no white rings on the tarsi, nor bands on the abdomen. The specimens are stout, with brown tint, without the greenish tinge so frequent in *declarator*.

In the male genitalia the clasper is stout and broad at the base; apical lobe of side-piece prominent, bearing three strong rods, a leaf and a seta, and a long seta. Mesosomal plate with a pointed upper limb, a lower curved pointed limb, with a broad short tooth between, third plate arising from the center, with excavated base, forming a horn similar to the other teeth, thus producing an appearance similar to that of *declarator*, with three teeth and a small one. Tenth sternites with the branch long and strongly curved, the spines tufted, but the outer two tooth-like. In *declarator*, however, the three large teeth all arise equally from the margin of the plate, representing the toothed margin and not the structure that I called the third plate.